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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[WFO 95, Partial Suspension]

PART 1401—DAIRY PRODUCTS

MILK SUGAR

Pursuant to the authority vested in the War Food Administrator, *It is hereby ordered,* as follows:

That the provisions contained in § 1401.170 (b) (1), (b) (2), and (d) (2), War Food Order No. 95 (formerly designated as Food Distribution Order No. 95, 9 F.R. 2841, 4321, 4319), issued by the Assistant War Food Administrator on March 13, 1944, are suspended for the period commencing September 1, 1944, until further notice.

With respect to violations of said War Food Order No. 95, rights accrued, or liabilities incurred thereunder, prior to the effective time of this order, said War Food Order No. 95 shall continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, or liability.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9322, 8 F.R. 3807; E.O. 9334, 8 F.R. 5423; E.O. 9392, 8 F.R. 14783)

Issued this 25th day of August 1944.

GROVER B. HILL,
First Assistant
War Food Administrator.

War Food Administration,
Summary to WFO–95 Partial Suspension.

Manufacturers and users of milk sugar will be permitted to produce, deliver, and use this product without restrictions, beginning September 1, the War Food Administration said today in announcing partial suspension of War Food Order 95, the Milk Sugar Allocation Order. So long as the present balance between the supply of and the requirements for milk sugar is maintained, the WFA said, complete allocation will not be resumed.

At present, the WFA is allocating milk sugar to all users, under WFO 95, on the basis of the essentiality of their products. Milk sugar is used primarily in the production of pharmaceuticals, infant foods, and—most important of all—penicillin. It was because of the greatly expanded demand for milk sugar by manufacturers of the "miracle drug" that its distribution was brought under control on April 1. Production at that time was insufficient to meet the requirements of penicillin manufacturers and all those of other manufacturers, too.

By developing cheese whey as a source of milk sugar, however, the industry has been able to more than double its production in a few months' time without drawing milk away from the equally-essential milk powder program. Previous to this year, most of our cheese whey—a byproduct of cheese manufacture—was used for animal feed or wasted.

The lifting of restrictions was recommended recently to the WFA by the Milk Sugar Industry Advisory Committee. The Committee advised WFA to keep a careful check on all trends in the production and use of milk sugar, however, since any moderate change in either the supply or requirement situation would necessitate the renewal of Government allocations. Accordingly, WFA still requires manufacturers to fill out report from FDO 95.1, so that accurate, current information on production and stocks will be available. Report forms 95.2 and 95.3 need not be filed, but WFA is requesting milk sugar producers to provide estimates of the amounts of milk sugar sold for various purposes.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
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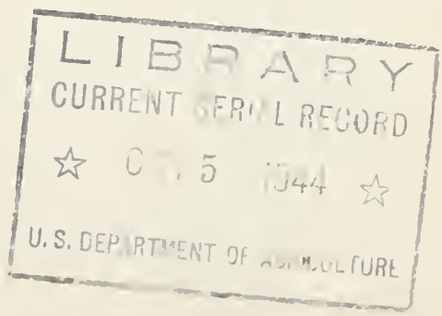
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